

ST. LOUIS GETS THE CONVENTION

Beats New York and Chicago
in Second Ballot.

BRYAN AT THE MEETING

WAS WARMLY GREETED—NO
CANDIDATE FAVORED BY NA-
TIONAL COMMITTEE.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Democratic national committee today furnished a surprise by selecting St. Louis for holding the national convention in 1904. The date fixed for the convention was July 6.

Previous to the meeting of the committee it seemed a pronounced conclusion that Chicago would be selected as the place of meeting but political exigencies entered into the situation and a majority of the committee voted for St. Louis. For some hours previous to the meeting of the committee there was talk in corridors and among Democratic leaders that the Chicago meeting might be subject to the strong influence of a strong movement and strong newspaper influence in favor of some particular candidate.

Charles W. Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic, hinted at this in his speech by saying that the convention, if held at St. Louis, would be welcomed by an absolutely fair press.

Two ballots were taken. The first stood: Chicago, 20; St. Louis, 23.

The committee meeting covered considerable discussion of politics, and the claims of various candidates were advocated by their partisans, but nothing like favoring any candidate appeared in the committee proceedings.

Chairman Jones appointed J. T. McGraw, of West Virginia; W. B. Bourley, of New Jersey; J. M. Giffery, of Pennsylvania; and Norman E. Mack, of New York, as a committee to consider the disputed membership from the District of Columbia.

To this committee was also referred the request of the Democratic central committee from Hawaii asking that a Mr. Wood be made member from Hawaii, and also a request from the Democratic central committee of Porto Rico requesting permission to send six delegates to the national convention.

The resolution commending the St. Louis exposition and the proposed exposition at Portland, Ore., to commemorate the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific coast was agreed on.

The committee adjourned at 5:15 to meet at the call of the chair.

William J. Bryan, when the committee had completed its labors, appeared, but his visit was without any apparent political significance. He did not come to the hall until after the committee had about concluded its business. He was warmly greeted by members of the committee and spoke with a number of them.

Asked what he thought of the Panama situation, Bryan said that he moved with deliberation, and events were occurring too rapidly in some quarters for him to keep pace with them. In answer to another question he replied that it was yet too early to outline the issues for the coming campaign.

President Roosevelt received among his callers today several prominent Democrats, who called to pay their respects to the chief executive.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.

By Associated Press.

Sharon, Pa., Jan. 12.—Driven to desperation by the prolonged shutdown of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, more than a hundred Hungarians forced their way past the policemen at the upper gate at the plant, and, entering the mill works, took possession of the machinery. It was necessary to call on the entire police force to eject the men. The majority were foreigners, and, fearing they would not be given re-employment, they sought to secure work by force.

BUTLER INHERITS \$50,000.

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 12.—Otto Taylor, head butler at Blenheim Manor, the country house of August Belmont, at Hempstead, L. I., has received word that through the death of an uncle in England he has fallen heir to \$50,000.

PANAMA QUESTION BEFORE SENATE

The Beginning of an Interesting
Senatorial Discussion.

DEBATE GROWS WARM

BOTH SIDES, FOR DIFFERENT
REASONS, UNWILLING TO
BLOCK LEGISLATION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 12.—For almost five hours today the senate debated the Panama question, and it was under consideration when the senate adjourned.

The discussion arose over a resolution looking to arbitration of Colombia's claims on account of the Panama revolution. It was introduced early in the day by Senator Bacon, and was promptly met by a motion by Senator Lodge to table it.

This motion aroused the feeling of the Democratic senators, who construed the motion as one intended to cut off debate, and they said they would debate the Panama question on some other resolution if not on this.

Finally Senator Lodge consented to withhold his motion, and the discussion proceeded throughout the day.

The Republican senators, in their speeches, referred to the resolution as a confession of wrong on the part of the United States, and expressed the opinion that any agitation of the United States at this time would give undue encouragement to the people of Colombia, and that it was a misrepresentation of the attitude of this country.

Senator Bacon disavowed any such intention, and said he accepted the resolution as an accomplished fact. A ready response to this pronouncement came from Senator Hale, and during the course of the debate he and Senator Bacon practically agreed on a declaration which Senator Hale intimated he would offer tomorrow in the senate.

Other senators indicated an unwillingness to accept any measure looking to an interference with the executive negotiations, while Democratic senators also intimated objections on other grounds.

The speakers of the day were Senators Bacon, Spooner, Teller, Carmack, Lodge, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Hale, Foraker, Callom and Neal.

Debate Grows Interesting.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Bacon's resolution for arbitration of the differences between the United States and Colombia caused a long debate in the senate today. Senator Foraker spoke in defense of the administration in its course on the isthmus, and challenged the Democrats to point out in what particular the administration has created a wrong under the treaty of 1846.

Senator Daniel accepted Foraker's challenge. He said the policy of this government is contrary to the historical precedents of the United States. Mr. Daniel read from a message of Secretary Seward on the treaty of 1846, that neither the spirit nor stipulation of the article requiring the United States to maintain neutrality warrants interference, except against a foreign power, and Secretary Fish had sustained the opinion of Seward.

Senator Lodge cited precedents to show that in 1890, 1901 and 1902 the United States had followed the same course and that troops had been sent to Panama to prevent attacks on either side, and to maintain free transit and protect American interests.

Senator Daniel, continuing, read opinions of several secretaries of state regarding Colombia's duty to protect the isthmian railroad from attack, and the United States guarantee of sovereignty over the isthmus. He declared armed troops were sent to Colombia last November and prevented Colombia exercising the privileges of sovereignty.

Senator Spooner said Bacon's resolution, in effect, charges that we have committed an act of war against Colombia, but Colombia herself does not say so, and that republic maintains its diplomatic relations with this country.

He was surprised that senators should predict war at such a critical time, and said such utterances were very dangerous, and if there was not war between the United States and Colombia it would not be the fault of some gentlemen here at home. "God knows," said Senator Spooner.

"If ever there were people entitled to protection from neglect, extortion and tyranny they were the Panamanians, if that is the right word."

"Panamanians," suggested Senator Morgan.

Senator Spooner took the cue and declared they were not Panamanians, but people ambitious to be eligible to the United States.

Senator Teller spoke for the contention of the friends of the resolution.

Senator Platt of Connecticut asked Bacon if he believed that Colombia would go to war with the United States, and Bacon replied in the affirmative.

Senator Hale asked on what principle Colombia would inaugurate war, after rejecting the Hay-Herran treaty.

Senator Bacon replied it had been his intention to say that Colombia would make war upon Panama to recover its territory, and that war upon Panama would amount to war upon the United States.

Senator Hale here interrupted Bacon to suggest that he would favor voting liberal compensation to Colombia, but "not for any wrong that we have done, for I don't admit that we have done any further than he should have done there," said Hale.

Senator Bacon said his purpose was to prevent war, and he was willing to compensate Colombia to avert an outbreak.

Senator Spooner said that if this

RUSSIA WILL NOT PERMIT WAR

German Sentiment in Official
Circles so Expressed.

JAPAN IS STILL ACTIVE

SHE IS MAKING PREPARATIONS
TO MOVE TROOPS TO YALU
RIVER.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The German foreign office holds to the opinion that war in the far east is still probable. Beyond this official statements do not go. The unofficial opinion regards the statements telegraphed from the far east of extreme tension as a part of a great diplomatic game designed to make Russia believe that more concessions must be made or Japan will attack. The German newspapers have

ALASKAN REPORT MADE PUBLIC

Senatorial Committee Submit
Their Recommendations.

WAGON ROADS NEEDED

DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAKES
LEAD IN THIS CIVILIZING
IMPROVEMENT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Dillingham, from the committee on territories, introduced in the senate today the report of a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Dillingham, Burnham, Nelson and Patterson, which visited Alaska during the last summer and made a thorough investigation of existing conditions, resources and legislative needs of the territory. The committee visited Matlakatla, Ketchikan, Fort Wrangel, Juneau,

report says, is the poor transportation facilities. The committee calls attention to the fact that congress has provided a good government for the district of Alaska, but substantially no legislation calculated to aid the people in the development of great areas of gold and copper-producing territory. Outside the few and scattered settlements called towns, most of which are only the centers of mining interests, there is not to be found a single public wagon road over which vehicles can be drawn summer or winter. In that connection the committee says:

"The development of Alaska depends more on the improvement of transportation facilities than on any other one instrumentality. Substantially everything consumed by the people and everything required to carry on business must be brought in from outside. The inactivity of our government is manifest. It has done nothing to relieve this condition. The action of the Dominion government has been a marked contrast to the inaction of the United States.

"As soon as gold was discovered in the region of the Klondike the Dominion government immediately began the construction of roads leading from Dawson to the camps. It now has 225 miles of thoroughly built roadways over which the heaviest freight is done. The results are indicated by the fact that in 1902, when the Canadian Yukon miner could have flour delivered to him at \$8 per hundred pounds, the American miner at Chitina Creek had to pay \$32. In the summer of 1903, when the Canadian was paying \$7.50 for his flour, his American friend was paying \$18. The difference in the price of ham and bacon in the two places was nearly 25 cents per pound. The price of condensed cream was doubled to the American, the same was true of onions, while the price of potatoes was three times as great to the American. What is true of this district is equally true of the Copper river valley, the Tanana, the Koyukuk, and other gold fields before mentioned."

The committee is of the opinion that great obligations rest on the United States to adopt a system of wagon roads for the relief of miners in the American territory. It says a well-constructed wagon road should connect the waters of the Pacific with those of the Yukon river at Eagle. The distance is about 400 miles. With this road built, Eagle, by reason of her location, should be the distributing point for American goods for a great portion of the Yukon basin.

The report says so many and varying are the abuses practiced under the mining laws that the committee made a general investigation of complaints, and recommends amendments to the laws.

The fur seal industry is treated extensively by the committee, but the announcement is made that this industry will be given separate consideration.

It is recommended that the government improve the harbor at St. Michael in order to permit unobstructed passage to the mouth of the Yukon; also that improvements be made at the mouth of the Snake river, in order to permit the safe landing of passengers to Nome.

"The business of Alaska is carried on by citizens of the United States. It is claimed by them to now be a 'white man's country.' To all intents and purposes such is the fact. In every contest for gain the white man has been the winner. Poverty, extreme and pitiful prevails among the natives and develops their tendency to disease. Death is ever present at their doors. Justice and humanity alike demand legislation for their relief."

A statement of receipts and expenditures of the general government since Alaska became a part of the United States shows a profit to the government of nearly a million dollars. The report says that in 1902 the output of canned salmon from Alaska was valued at about \$8,000,000, from which the government derived a revenue of \$165,253.

The committee recommends that some provision be made for propagating salmon in sufficient quantities to insure the permanency of the supply. The report says that the great wealth to be derived in the cod, herring and halibut fisheries of the Alaskan coast is little comprehended, because few have sought it. The committee predicts that the annual catch of cod can be made to exceed that of New Foundland or any other part of the world.

The production of gold in Alaska, with some fluctuation, has steadily increased since 1898, when it amounted to only \$2,517,121. In 1902 it reached the sum of \$8,750,000.

Silver has not been produced, only in limited quantities, and other mineral products, while reported, have not yet been extensively exploited.

The most unfortunate of all the existing faulty conditions in Alaska, the

COLOMBIAN WAR RUMORS RIFE

Troops Said to be Mobilizing to
Enter Panama.

BOATS ON PATROL DUTY

AND AMERICAN MARINES WILL
BE LANDED IN EVENT COL-
OMBIA DECLARES WAR.

By Associated Press.

Colon, Jan. 12.—The United States naval authorities here appear to be convinced from the tenor of reports brought in that Colombia is determined to send an army to attack Panama.

Panamanian authorities yesterday received official confirmation of the fact that the Colombian troops at Titumil number at least 4,000 men under the command of Generals S. Ortiz, Uribe Uribe and Bustamante. These troops are well supplied with ammunition and have four guns, three steam launches and a large supply of cattle. Newspapers here state that the Indian chief Inaquinia returned yesterday to Cartagena to interview the Colombian officers regarding a request made by them for 300 Indian canoes (small boats) to be used by the army at Titumil in crossing rivers.

Col. Villamil, now stationed at Rio Manilinga, at the mouth of San Blas bay, in command of 100 Panamanian soldiers, in a report sent yesterday, said he had no need of more troops.

The Colon, said he, had already sent scouts as far as Concepcion to the east and Culebra to the west, who have confirmed the belief that the mountain trails are so difficult it would be an easy matter for his command to stop an army attempting to pass over them.

A scouting party of United States marines has just left Colon, on the steamer Herald, for Nombre de Dios, from which place they will send a small boat to Mandilja, with the object of undertaking a journey to the Darien district, towards Tiburon. This expedition is likely to be absent two or three weeks, and on its return naval authorities will have the latest information obtainable regarding trails, etc.

It is expected all warships will leave Colon tomorrow for the purpose of making a demonstration along the San Blas coast. The vessels will land an attacking force the moment information reaches them that Colombian troops have crossed into Panama territory.

There are no signs of the Colombian army in the vicinity of the Panamanian territory on the Pacific. The outlook is apparently warlike.

HOPE TO CLOUD TITLE.
By the Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Colombian representatives in Paris admitted to the Associated Press today that they entertained little expectation that the legal proceedings instituted by them against the Panama Canal company would result in an injunction to prevent the transfer of the concession to the United States. Their hope is that the institution of the suit will so cloud the title of the canal property as to cause several United States senators, now considered doubtful, to vote against the canal treaty, thus securing its rejection.

TO ENDOW HISTORY CHAIR.
By the Associated Press.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12.—The national board of directors of the Knights of Columbus has made arrangements for presentation to the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., of \$5,000 for the endowment of a chair of secular history. The movement to raise this fund was started four years ago, and the fund is now nearly complete.

FELL FROM A POLE.
By Associated Press.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 12.—Jack Bratton, an employee of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Telephone company, fell from a pole this morning and was instantly killed.

CALL OF PEOPLES PARTY.
By Associated Press.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 12.—A call was issued today for a meeting of the national committee of the Peoples party at St. Louis, Feb. 22, to fix the time and place for national convention.



HUNTING A FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER.

country had not committed questionable acts there was nothing to negotiate.

Further remarks were made by Senators Carmack, Spooner and Platt, and further consideration of Senator Bacon's resolution was deferred until tomorrow.

TO JOIN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

By Associated Press.

Rome, Jan. 12.—It is stated that M. Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader, who is at present in Rome, has prepared a list of bishops of Macedonia who are ready to abandon the Russian church and join the Roman Catholic church, if advantage should rise to their country from such an action.

CHIMES AT A FIRE.

By Associated Press.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 12.—St. Patrick's Catholic church on Suffolk street was destroyed by fire early today. The loss is over \$100,000. The tower contained a chime of bells and when it fell during the fire, the sound of the bells could be heard all over the city.

FIRE IN MICHIGAN PRISON.

By Associated Press.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 12.—Fire of unknown origin did \$50,000 damage at the cigar factory at the state prison here today. The loss is covered by insurance.

no special correspondents in the far east.

Since the official sources consistently aver that war is wholly out of the question not a single newspaper in Germany regards war as likely.

The German foreign office is well informed, especially from the Russian side, and it may be inferred that the positive official optimism here is derived from the knowledge that Russia will not permit war to break out.

KOREA TO FAVOR JAPAN.

By Associated Press.

Seoul, Jan. 12.—The emperor of Korea has ordered the opening of Wiju, subject to the acquiescence of China.

The American, English, Russian, Italian and Japanese legations here are under guard. It is stated that sweeping changes will be made soon in the personnel of the Korean government favorable to Japanese interests.

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the National Arbitration Conference, was held this afternoon. Addresses were made by Andrew Carnegie, Cardinal Gibbons and J. M. Dickinson. A letter was read from former President Cleveland regretting his inability to be present and expressing full sympathy with the objects of the conference.

Douglas Island and the Treadwell mines, Haines' Mission, where the government is now establishing a military post; Skagway, White Pass, Lake Lebarge, Lewis river, and many other points. As a result of its inquiries, the committee has made many recommendations to congress.

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FURNITURE DEALERS MEET.

By Associated Press.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 12.—The National Association of Retail Furniture Dealers, in annual session this evening, submitted to the manufacturers of furniture in the United States an agreement by which the latter pledged themselves not to admit consumers to warehouses, factories or sales rooms, and under no consideration to make sales to consumers direct. Charles Beckwith, of New York, was elected president; R. G. Alexander, of Boston, secretary.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

By Associated Press.

Pekin, Jan. 12.—Missionaries of the American board of foreign missions complicated recently to Minister Conner that their converts in the district of Peking were being lured by bandits and that some who refused to pay blackmail were so terribly tortured that they died. An arrangement has been made, however, with the district official by which the people will be protected.